

The marines not only are first to fight, but last, also.

From eighteen to forty-five is some stretch in the life of a man.

Soldiers are often like sailors, with a sweetheart in every town.

There is glory enough for all. And sugar enough, too, if you're careful.

Some folks insist on doing all their fighting in the family and outside the army.

Mrs. Hen is obeying the work or fight order when she's just layin' around.

Small boys will learn with great anguish that there is a shortage of school-teachers.

Our boys over there are fighting and dying magnificently. What are you doing over here?

America's volume of money is greater than ever before, and every dollar is working 24 hours a day.

There cannot be much popular favor for men who arrange to "walk out" while our soldiers are marching.

The new draft law also interferes with the nonessential industry of advertising for men not of draft age.

Another of the indispensable war industries is figuring out what to do with the kaiser when we catch him.

Still since the kaiser said the United States wouldn't fight why did he spend \$20,000,000 in this country before 1917?

Men's suits are quoted at \$200 each in Austria. Only the very rich man can refer glibly to his "other clothes."

One disadvantage of being president is the uncertainty of vacations in war time.

In their wholesale seizure of metals, the Germans apparently have overlooked gold in the teeth of their captives.

German airplanes are making no attacks on London now. They are needed to protect home towns from allied airmen.

A nation bred to economies as Germany has been must shudder at the waste in constructing and equipping U-boats.

Typewriters are not classed as luxuries. In the advance of this commercial and practical age, they are now necessities.

But when General Sherman said it he had no idea, either, that only one favor of ice cream could be had till the war is over.

This year's war garden has provided among other valuable things a fund of experience that will make a better garden next year.

The eagerness of German soldiers to exchange cigarettes with Americans will be understood by anyone who has tried German tobacco.

"Massachusetts Water Searched for U Bots." Imagine the sensations of a Boston householder who, having gulped down a glass or two, realizes he has swallowed a submarine. Filtration is the only safe plan.

After the war what a matrimonial scramble there is going to be for the soldier boys who have learned to cook!

The government slogan "Eat fish to win the war" does not necessarily mean that you should drop work and go fishing.

A good many men object vigorously to the increased cost of foodstuffs, but continue to pay cheerfully the added cost of their smokes.

There are 51 other weeks in which it is good to buy War Savings stamps, but not so good for buying the stamp you are going to buy this week.

The federal reserve bank is issuing some new paper money, but as it is only \$1 and \$2 bills it probably won't interest many people in these days of large things.

Mr. McAdon advises everybody to do as little traveling as possible, and if you have traveled very much of late you will agree with him such is the most comfortable plan.

The outbreak of Vesuvius should suggest to the Italians the advisability of tapping a few mountain peaks to the rear of the Austrians.

New draft registrants need not feel discouraged if they are exempted, as that merely means they can serve best in their present capacity.

Among the inevitable cruelties of war will be the inquiry made by the government of theatrical press agents as to the real salaries of the stars they represent.

Much to the regret of the woman struggling with the necessity of doing her own work, dishwashing continues to be an essential occupation.

Somehow it is difficult to make a hit with a man who has been at his desk all summer by telling about the good time you had on your vacation.

MAKING GUNS FOR UNCLE SAM'S MEN

Day and Night Forces at Work on Weapons for Fighters.

PRODUCTION IN YEAR'S TIME

Plants for Manufacture of Ordnance Have Increased More Than 90 Per Cent Since Beginning of the War.

From the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.)

The foundries of 16 steel plants in the United States are today doing capacity business. Throughout the night the work will go on with slight interruption. The whistles that blow to announce closing time to one army of workers will be a summons to another shift to take its turn. The blast of chimneys will continue to roar, and the glittering white-hot streams of molten metal will flow into the molds. A year ago only two of these sixteen foundries where cannon forgings are now being made were in existence. The foundries at Bethlehem and Midvale represented almost our entire resources for the making of cannon forgings. Today those two plants constitute less than 10 per cent of our total facilities for making such products.

In one year a new industry has been created in this country. It is new not only in the sense that the 14 foundries have been built, but that the processes of manufacture are new. Making gun forgings is different from making steel forgings for any other purpose. The heated steel must be pressed and not hammered. The methods of heat treating the steel, of cooling it, and of annealing the molten metal are all different. Yet, within one year, this new industry has been built up in this country, and today it provides the wherewithal for the carrying out of an artillery program the like of which has not been projected in any other country.

Nor is that all. In more than a score of other factories gun carriages, recoil mechanisms and other parts of artillery are being made. For the making of those parts, new industries have likewise been created. As an instance a new industry was established to manufacture glass of a quality available for use in telescopic sights on cannon. Such glass had never been made in the United States before.

Handicapped at Start.

When we entered the war we were handicapped by a lack of technical knowledge. We had been a peaceful people; we had not trained our scientists and engineers in the art of munitions making. Therefore, we had but one ordnance expert for every 200 in Germany. We went into this war with an ordnance bureau consisting of 97 officers and 820 enlisted men. Not all of those 97 officers were ordnance experts. Some of them were only on detail to the ordnance department. In fact, not more than eight of them were charged with the designing work in the manufacture of artillery. Before a year had elapsed, the ordnance department had grown into an organization of 5,000 officers, 30,000 enlisted men and 20,000 civilian employees. It has undergone a thorough reshaping to adapt itself to the extraordinary new conditions. The ordnance bureau in the first part of the war did a total business of \$4,700,000,000. In peace times its average annual expenditures were \$14,000,000.

Large as these figures seem, astounding as this rate of expansion must appear, they give only a scant idea of the difficulties faced by the ordnance department in its year of preparatory work. Ordnance is a highly technical

ON ITS WAY TO SCRAP HEAP

Dialect Known as "Pennsylvania Dutch" Bids Fair Soon to Be a Thing of the Past.

"Pennsylvania Dutch," that curious combination of German, English and Yankee, which since Revolutionary times has developed in parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, is going into the discard. For more than a century it has been growing just as languages always grow, with use. It has corrupted words, made words, created forms, one might say a grammar of its own. It has not, it is true, produced a literature. But it has been the speech of a considerable number of persons in their homes. It long since ceased to be recognizable as German, and English it never was. In it, students tell us, are mingled German, English, Welsh, French and even Gaelic words.

"Pennsylvania Dutch" has been the dialect of those German disciples of Peter Menno who came to America, some of them in pre-Revolution days, seeking religious liberty and political

PRISONER DOES HIS BIT

Forced by Germans to Work in Munitions Factory He Finds Way to Help.

Paris.—American forces, pushing their way toward the Ourcq river, came upon a German field gun which had been left in the middle of the road by the retreating Germans.

There was a shell in the gun, so the Yanks turned it around, and after sighting jerked the hammer cord. But

subject. The few who knew it thoroughly have had the double task of furnishing ideas and perfecting designs and of imparting their knowledge to others. They had to be workers and teachers in the same day. The old ordnance department of less than 100 officers was split up into a gun-carriage division, a cannon division, a small-arms division, and so on, each division being charged with the design and production of some part of ordnance material. Manufacture of ordnance material was carried on almost entirely in government arsenals. The problem of production was not difficult. A few officers could follow a gun through from the day that it was first sketched out on paper until it was turned over to a field artillery regiment. But when the ordnance department was called upon to put through a program involving expenditures and contracts totaling more than \$4,500,000,000 in a single year, the old way of doing business had to end and the old form of organization had to be abandoned.

Organized the Forces.

To meet the new problem, most of the ordnance experts—the regular army officers—were assembled in what is known as the engineering bureau of the ordnance department, and to this bureau was given the task of designing ordnance material. How much designing work there is to be done in the ordnance department is suggested by the fact that 10,000 blue prints a day are turned out in Washington for the information of manufacturers of ordnance material.

The next big task of the ordnance department, after designing the material, was to place contracts and purchase orders. It was extremely difficult to find plants where ordnance material could be made, and in a great many cases it was necessary to have factories built, or to have them equipped throughout with new machinery and tools. Sometimes the ordnance department could not find anything more to begin with than a group of men who knew manufacturing methods. It would persuade them to undertake the making of some part, would finance them in building a plant and in buying machinery, and then would set them at work manufacturing the thing needed in the war program. It is clear that the work of placing contracts and orders on so large a scale is an industrial rather than a military function. Consequently an almost entirely civilian personnel was selected for the procurement division, men who were experienced in the lines of industry affected, as, for instance, experts in shell industry, in explosives, machine tools, textiles, etc.

The orders placed, it was next necessary to follow them up in each of the more than 1,000 munitions factories engaged upon the work. To do this, and to force quick production, a production division was organized which has representatives in every plant and which is responsible for all production of material. This division, too, is made up almost entirely of civilians commissioned for the period of the war. An inspection division has the duty of making sure that guns and shells are up to specifications. After the material has been manufactured, inspected and accepted by the United States government, it is next necessary to supply it to troops in the training camps in this country and to the American expeditionary forces in France.

Numerous Articles Required.

The extremely difficult problem of the supply division of the ordnance department is readily understood when it is known that there are more than 100,000 different articles which must be furnished to our fighting forces and which must be distributed under the most difficult circumstances without a hitch. These 100,000 articles range from the small striker or firing pin of a rifle or a little nut or bolt to a mammoth railway mount for a 16-inch howitzer. Some of the artillery carriages have as many as 7,000 parts and it is the duty of the ordnance department to repair and maintain such material.

freedom. Some of these went into Ohio during Revolution days, others into Canada, some as late as Civil war days. Their religious beliefs contributed to isolation. And they were largely an agricultural people.

Now the word has gone forth among the Mennonites that it is no longer patriotic to speak "Pennsylvania Dutch," and as fast and as thoroughly as possible these unbelievers in war are discarding the speech of childhood and home associations. The task is not an impossible one to them, since all or nearly all of them have had some experience in the common schools. From among them 8,000 young men have gone overseas to fight the oppressors of their ancestors and the barbarians who threaten their own liberties.

The banning of "Pennsylvania Dutch" is an impressive object lesson to all Americans. Let's all resolve to speak English.—Detroit Free Press.

It takes two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine, weighing about 2,000 pounds to the cord, to equal a ton of coal.

there was no explosion. They tried it again and again, but the shell would not fire. Then they removed the shell and unscrewed the shell casing. In the casing they found the following note:

"I am an English soldier—prisoner in Germany. They forced me to work in a munition factory. But you see that I am still English—and I'm doing my bit!"

Like this gun, the Americans captured many other cannon which had not been damaged by the Germans

The rifle is the ready weapon of the infantryman. Owing to the changed conditions of modern warfare, it does not retain the extraordinary place of importance it once held. It is still, however, the principal stand-by of the American soldier, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of rifles is, therefore, a matter of much concern.

Have we enough rifles for our rifle-carrying soldiers? We have. What is more, we are able to outfit them with the very best type of rifle known in the munitions world. For a number of years before the war the superiority of the United States model of 1903 (popularly called the Springfield) was well recognized. In five international meets, extending over a period of five years, our riflemen, using the Springfield, won first place every time, defeating the marksmen of 15 nations. Most of our opponents were armed with types of the Mauser rifle, which is used by the Germans. The new United States model of 1917 (popularly called the modified Enfield) is substantially the equivalent of the Springfield. It was decided to manufacture the modified Enfield because our American factories, which had accepted large contracts from Great Britain, could turn this weapon out in larger quantities than the Springfield, which had been made only at government arsenals.

Our rate of rifle production is today 50,000 per week. Every three months we are now making as many rifles as we had altogether at the beginning of the war. Yet that original supply (600,000 Springfields and 100,000 rifles of other sorts) was, from the start, sufficient to equip the rifle-carrying men of an army of a million. We can congratulate ourselves about rifles.

Knottiest Problem of All.

But artillery manufacture was the knottiest problem of all. It is almost impossible to make the layman understand how difficult it is to manufacture a piece of modern artillery. Perhaps that was the reason, or one of the reasons, why public opinion in this country failed to listen to the warnings of ordnance experts and provide adequate appropriations for artillery manufacture years ago. For the last 12 years the war department has been telling congress that artillery could not be made quickly after the outbreak of war. A year would be required to begin deliveries on any guns in quantity, these experts told congress. To provide for artillery manufacture on a vast scale would take even longer, because in that event literally scores of new plants would have to be built, millions of dollars' worth of machine tools and equipment would have to be provided and thousands upon thousands of men would have to be taught a new way of work unknown to them at the outset. That is precisely what the ordnance department has been doing since the declaration of war. It has been creating manufacturing facilities to make artillery. Arrangements were made to provide our troops with artillery of British and French manufacture while our own manufacturing resources were being developed. Although, thus far, this reliance upon the resources of our allies has proved satisfactory, naturally the war department is anxious to gain independence in its artillery supply at the earliest possible moment, and that is the task upon which the energies of the ordnance department are now concentrated. Every possible effort is being made to expedite production of artillery.

Discovery Means Much If True.

Montana is the latest state to report wonderful discoveries of manganese ore. There is great excitement in that state over an alleged marvelous discovery at a mine where already about 1,000,000 tons of this precious ore are in sight. In view of the many exaggerated reports concerning manganese ore that have been circulated in the United States since the war began, the report may mean little more than some of the others.

More Than Paid the Debt.

Some of us will give a second thought to the extraordinary achievement of a congregation in Geneva, N. Y., which first built with reckless extravagance a massive graystone church and then adopted the tithing system to get them out of their difficulty. The story is told in Outlook. When the church was dedicated—if that is the right word—the debt was \$82,000, and the weekly budget \$230. The weekly income was less than \$100. In two years the debt has been reduced to \$40,000 and the weekly income is \$300. Of the 1,000 members 250 are tithers. A tither sets aside one-tenth of his income for Christian activities. The blessings of happiness and prosperity which have attended the people are remarkable. Many thrilling stories are told. Some church leaders are deeply impressed by the success of the system and they are advocating it as a financial policy.—Christian Register.

Half of the supposed "mad" dogs have nothing more serious than toothache.

before they retreated. The breeches were in perfect condition, as were all of the sights.

Got Up to Old Tricks.

Steubenville, O.—A billy goat's appetite is an unbreakable habit. George Shepherd, a grocer here, owns one and it liked paste so well that it ate all the bills off a billboard owned by William Hartshorn. Now Shepherd is defendant in an action brought by Hartshorn on a charge of willful destruction of property.

TENNESSEE

Epitome of Interesting Events That Are Transpiring Over the State

Obion.—The public school here has been closed on account of influenza. Several of the teachers are afflicted. All church services have been suspended.

Friendship.—The second annual community fair opened here with a good attendance and some very fine exhibits in every department. The Crockett county farmers' institute was also in session and some fine talks on agriculture was made.

Jackson.—The Jackson Elks lodge subscribed at its last meeting \$1,000 for Liberty bonds of the fourth issue. The lodge has bought bonds of \$500 and up in the other three issues and has contributed heavily to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war causes.

Covington.—Much interest is being aroused in the revival meeting which is being held in the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Albert Keller, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Athens, Tenn., assisted by Rev. R. P. Walker of the Covington Presbyterian church, conducted the services.

Union City.—C. G. Thomas, who resides near Harris Station, Obion county, has sold from one acre of tomatoes more than 400 bushels and will gather 100 bushels more. He has sold none for less than 50 cents per bushel. Thomas is a Confederate veteran, 15 years old, and has grown and is marketing his crop of tomatoes.

McKenzie.—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a most interesting session here. Patriotism was the keynote. Every thought of the consecrated workers is for the betterment of the state, the Union and the world. The president's address summarized the work of the past and the aims of the future.

Nashville.—After a conference between the city health officer, Dr. Olin West of the state board of health, and A. P. Surgeon, P. C. Derivaux of the United States public health service, it was decided by the city health officer, W. E. Sibbitt, to close all picture shows, theatres and other nonessential places of amusement for an indefinite period for the purpose of further limiting the communication of influenza in so far as the measure may be useful. This decision was reached after very careful consideration and follows similar action by health authorities in numerous large cities where influenza is also prevalent.

Mason.—News was received here of the severe injury in France of Private W. Dodson Hunt, formerly a merchant of Mason. Hunt was wounded in action, having one eye put out, his right arm shot off and his figure badly disfigured. Young Hunt sold out his business here and volunteered when the United States entered the war. He was in training at Camp Sevier and was a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Division, in the artillery corps. He has a brother and cousin in the same division, also a brother in the jewelry business at Whiteville.

Memphis.—This city and Shelby county closed the first week of the fourth Liberty loan campaign with officially recognized subscriptions aggregating \$6,110,000, against the county quota of \$11,940,000. This means that Memphis and Shelby county have raised slightly more than one-half of their quota with the campaign only one-third over.

All public and parochial schools, places of amusement, including theaters, moving picture houses and dance halls and churches, have been ordered closed at once by the Memphis board of health as the first move in the campaign to gain control of the epidemic of Spanish influenza which has swept over the city.

Every man and woman, white and black, employed by the Memphis office of the Pullman company, has subscribed for fourth Liberty loan bonds, according to announcement made by W. H. Bucher, district superintendent. The Pullman employees have subscribed a total of \$12,250.

One of the bright spots of the fourth Liberty loan campaign is the splendid manner in which Memphis and Shelby county negroes are buying Liberty bonds. B. M. Roddy, chairman of the colored organization in the city, reported that the colored citizens of Memphis have subscribed in excess of \$100,000. This total will be substantially increased before the campaign closes.

Chattanooga.—Lieutenants Oaks and Johnson of the German guard at Ft. Oglethorpe are held in the guard house on orders from the department of justice. It was learned here. The two officers were arrested in the home of two women, wives of interned Germans, in the suburbs of the city, military authorities state. When taken before the prison commander the lieutenants were stripped of their insignia of rank and sent to the guard house. The German women were arrested, but department of justice representatives withheld their names.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

The following are excerpts from the inaugural address of Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, president of the American Medical association, at the annual meeting of that body:

"Each member of the medical profession, each county medical society, each state medical society, should take an active part in the propaganda against drink and secure national prohibition not years from now, but now, when it is so badly needed and will accomplish so much good not only for our boys in khaki and in blue but for the nation in arms.

"There can be no doubt of the injurious effects of alcoholic drinks on both the physical and mental well-being of our population. There can be no doubt that the greatest single factor we can control in the interests of the public health of the nation would be the elimination of alcoholic drink.

"I want to plead for the united action of the organized medical profession of this country to secure protection by law against the injury that drink is doing to our people, not as a political measure, but as the most important health measure that could be secured. In this crisis, when we and our allies are fighting not only for ourselves but also for humanity and civilization, we must organize the entire nation in the most efficient way possible, and this cannot be done without eliminating drink."

The address of Doctor Bevan was so enthusiastically applauded as to leave no doubt of the approval of the three or four thousands of physicians and their friends in the audience.

THINK IT OVER.

The story is told of an Austrian school teacher who, being unable under the laws of the land to give special antialcoholic instruction, injected into his pupils' arithmetic lessons truths relating to the drink evil. One day he gave to them for solution the following problem: "A father spends thirty kreutzers a day for intoxicants. How much does that amount to in so many months, years, etc. In the course of how long a time could he, with his money, make himself independent?" It was eight days, the teacher said, before the answers were handed to him. The effect on the children was so pronounced that they could hardly be restrained from throwing stones into the saloon opposite the schoolhouse. Yet the teacher had not spoken one word against alcohol.

After the war is over there will be imperative need for many reconstruction hospitals, homes for disabled soldiers and schools for vocational training of the maimed and crippled. Let patriots ponder carefully how many of these institutions could be maintained and equipped for the amount—\$2,000,000,000—estimated to be spent each year for strong drink.

WHAT TWO NOTED WAR LEADERS THINK.

Banish the entire liquor industry from the United States; close every saloon, every brewery; suppress drinking by severe punishment to the drinker, and if necessary, death to the seller, or maker, or both, as traitors, and the nation will suddenly find itself amazed at its efficiency, and startled at the increase in its labor supply. I shall not go slow on prohibition, for I know what is the greatest foe to my men, greater even than the bullets of the enemy.—General Pershing.

Drink during the war has used up as much tonnage as the Germans have sunk with all their submarines. Drink during the war has killed more men than have been killed by the German submarines. Drink during the war has destroyed more food than all the German submarines put together.—Lloyd George.

WARNING TO NURSING MOTHERS.

I have never seen a case in which beer had been used regularly for any considerable period of time where it did not result in more or less indigestion and an early failure in the secretion of milk.—Dr. N. S. Davis, Chicago.

Infants, nursed by mothers who drink much beer, are more likely to die of convulsions and diarrhea while cutting their teeth than are the children of total abstinence mothers. . . . Bear in mind that when you take wine, beer or brandy, you are distilling that wine, beer or brandy into your child's body. Probably nothing could be worse than to have the very fabric of the child's tissues laid down from acoholized blood.—Dr. Edmunds of the Lying-in Hospital, London, England.

PLENTY OF JOBS FOR FORMER BREWERY WORKERS.

"Not a job has been lost to a workman through the shutting down of our five breweries," says H. M. Christie, president Omaha real estate board. "Three are being operated as soft drink manufacturing plants, one with an ice plant annex, and these three are employing more men than they did making beer. Another has been converted into a 2,500-barrel a day flour mill, which the manager informs me is employing many more men than had been employed there when a brewery."